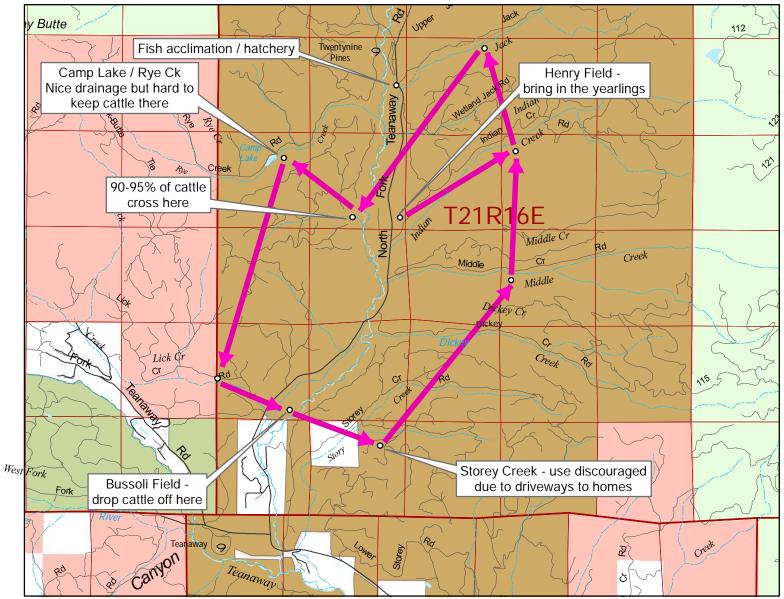
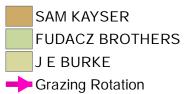
TOUR STOP #2 - JACK CREEK

Grazing Rotation - Sam Kayser Lease



The grazing rotation lines on this map are a graphic representation only and may not predict accurate grazing patterns.

Grazing Leases



Not Leased for Grazing

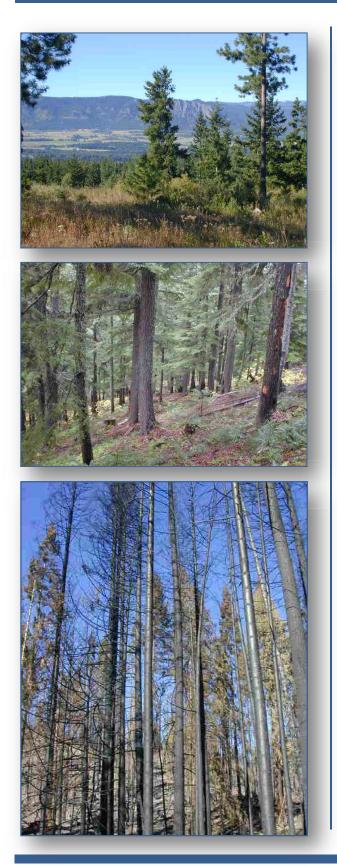
Teanaway Community Forest

Washington Dept. of Natural Resources

- US Forest Service
- Washington Dept. of Fish & Wildlife

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TOUR STOP #3 – 29 PINES



Information about Forest Practices rules related to timber harvest, forest roads, RMAP, fish barriers, and silvicultural activities can be found at:

http://www.dnr.wa.gov/BusinessPermits/ForestPractices /Pages/Home.aspx

Information about USFS recreation opportunities in the area, including the Teanaway area can be found at: http://www.fs.usda.gov/recarea/okawen/recarea/?recid= 57117

Information on the DNR Recreation program including restoration of recreation areas, recreation planning, Discover Pass, volunteer opportunities and more can be found at:

http://www.dnr.wa.gov/RecreationEducation/Recreation/ Pages/Home.aspx

Information about Forest Health and other forestry related news can be found at:

http://www.dnr.wa.gov/ResearchScience/ForestryForest Ecology/Pages/Home.aspx

The latest Forest Health Highlight Report is at: <u>http://www.dnr.wa.gov/Publications/rp_fh_2013_forest_h</u> <u>ealth_highlights.pdf</u>

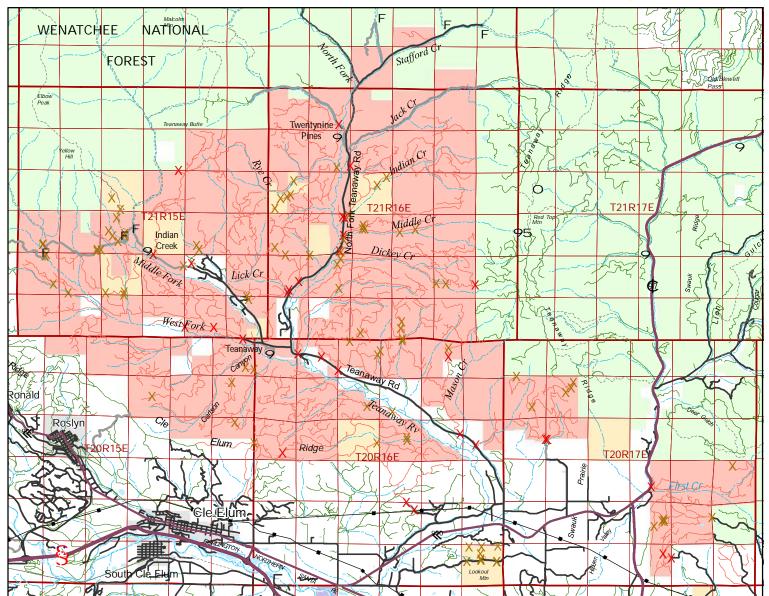
Still can't find the information you are looking for? You can contact:

Larry Leach Assistant Region Manager—Timber, Recreation, & Natural Areas Southeast Region Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Office: (509) 925-0923 Cell: (509) 859-4791 Iarry.leach@dnr.wa.gov www.dnr.wa.gov

TOUR STOP #3 - 29 PINES

Public Access

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-----County Road

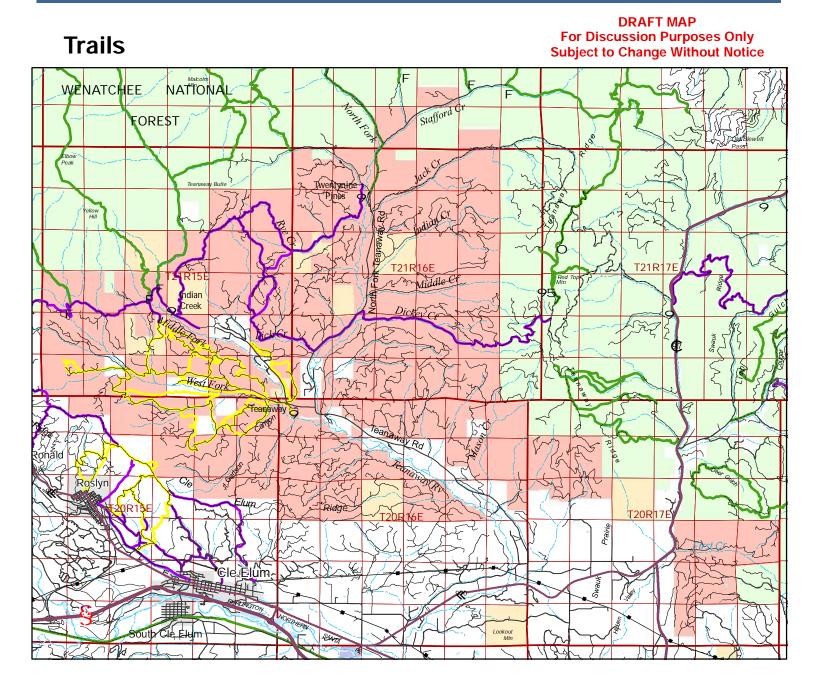
- Management Access Only
- Unknown Access
- X Gate
- X Earth Barricade

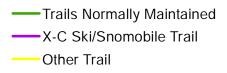
Teanaway Community Forest

Washington Dept. of Natural Resources

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TOUR STOP #3 - 29 PINES

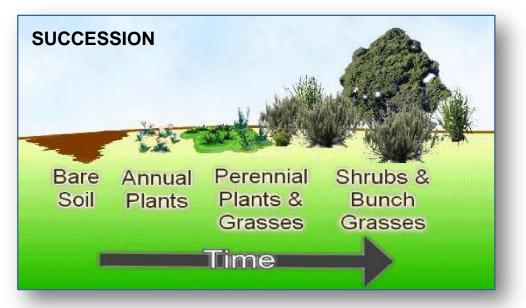




Teanaway Community Forest Washington Dept. of Natural Resources US Forest Service Washington Dept. of Fish & Wildlife

TOUR STOP #3 – 29 PINES

Invasive Species



- Succession explains how an area begins as bare soil and then, as time passes, annual plants begin to grow, followed by perennial plants and grasses and finally, shrubs and bunch grasses.
- The progression of species that appear on the landscape over time is called succession. Progression toward non-native plants that creates monocultures and harms the environment and economy is called invasion.

Tools - There is no silver bullet solution nor is there one right way to solve all our invasive plant problems.

- Chemical
- Biological
- Physical/Mechanical

An ecosystem with an invasive species infestation can be the result of any or all there causes of succession in disrepair.

EBIPM model was developed based on the 3 general causes of succession:

- Site Availability Are there places (niches) for a plant to grow on the site?
- Species Availability Are there seed sources available to occupy the site if niches are available?
- **Species Performance** Are optimum levels of resources available to allow the plant to perform (grow and reproduce) to its maximum capabilities?
- •

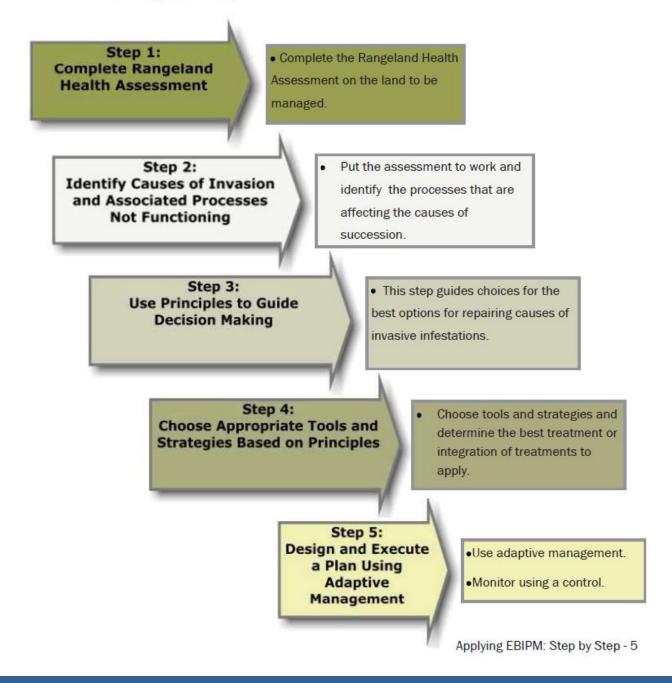
Benefits of Implementing Ecologically-Based Invasive Plant Management:

- Find the true causes of invasive weeds
- Develop treatments with proven science behind them
- · Get ideas, skills and practical know-how to overcome
- challenges of invasive weeds
- Learn by doing-find what works best on your land
- · Ability to adapt as you go, to keep progressing toward goals

TOUR STOP #3 – 29 PINES

Applying EBIPM: Step by Step

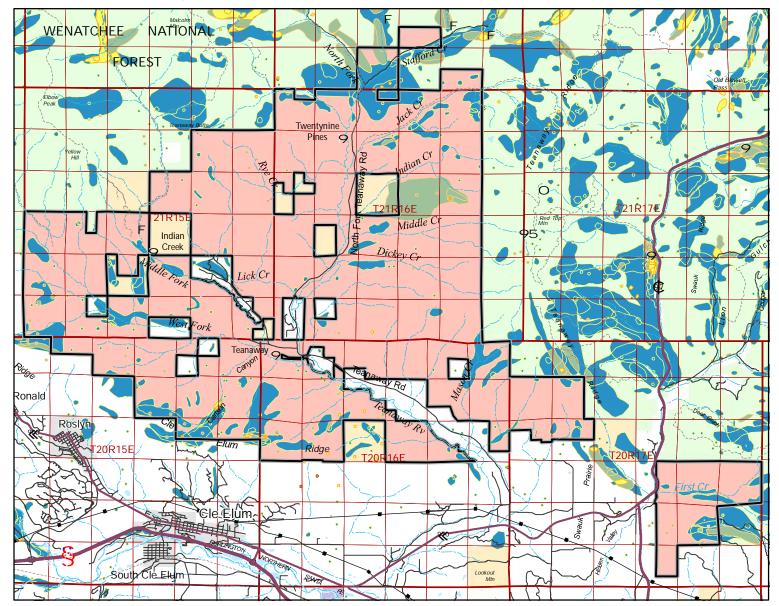
The EBIPM decision model is a comprehensive decision tool that can be broken down in a step-by-step format for anyone wanting to implement effective invasive species management. On the following page is the complete EBIPM model. The remainder of this guide will examine the steps of this model.



TOUR STOP #4 - INDIAN CREEK

Timber Mortality

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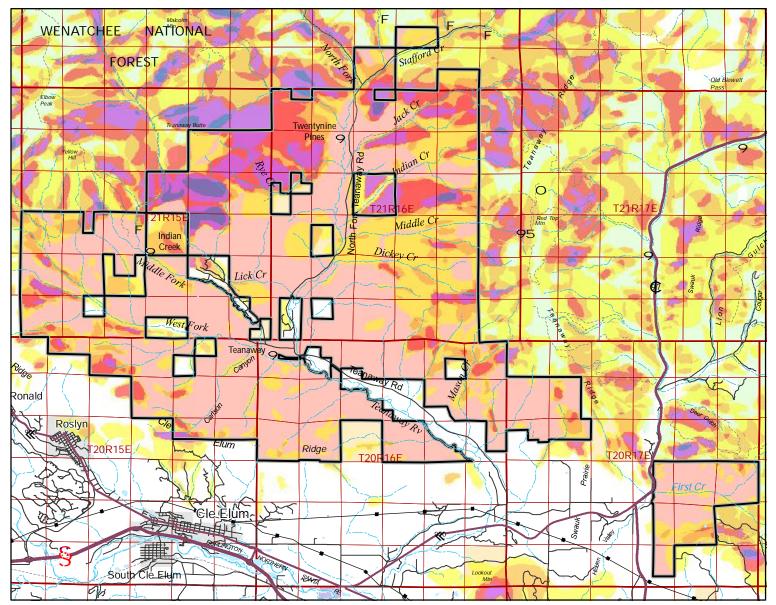
- 5 or Less Dead Trees Per Acre
 - 5 10 Dead Trees Per Acre
 - 10 25 Dead Trees Per Acre
- 25 50 Dead Trees Per Acre
 - 50+ Dead Trees Per Acre
- Teanaway Community Forest Boundary
- Teanaway Community Forest
- Washington Dept. of Natural Resources
- US Forest Service
- Washington Dept. of Fish & Wildlife

Source: Insect & disease aerial detection survey 1998-2012.

TOUR STOP #4 - INDIAN CREEK

Timber Defoliation

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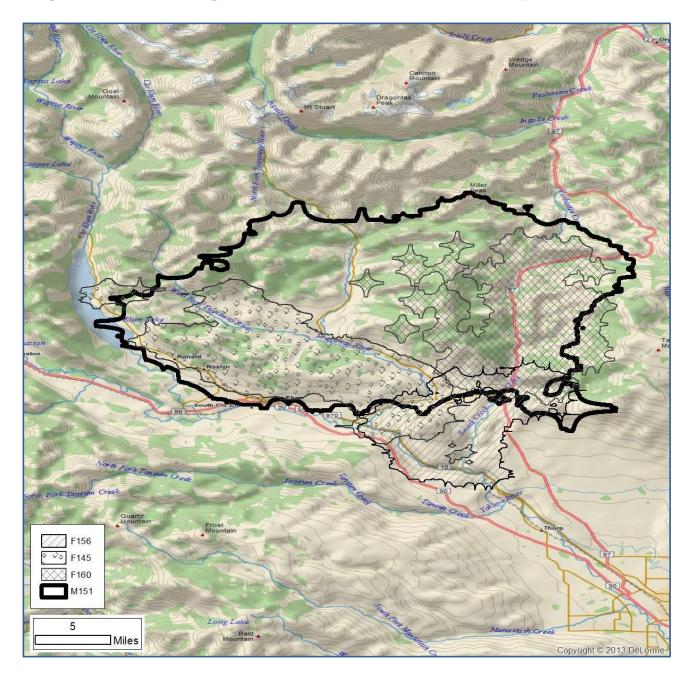


- Defoliation occured for one year
 Defoliation occured for two years
 Defoliation occured for three years
 Defoliation occured for four years
 Defoliation occured for five years
- Teanaway Community Forest Boundary
 - Teanaway Community Forest
 - Washington Dept. of Natural Resources
 - US Forest Service
 - Washington Dept. of Fish & Wildlife

Source: Insect & disease aerial detection survey 1998-2012.

TOUR STOP #4 – INDIAN CREEK

Cougar Home Ranges (3F, 1M) In the Teanaway

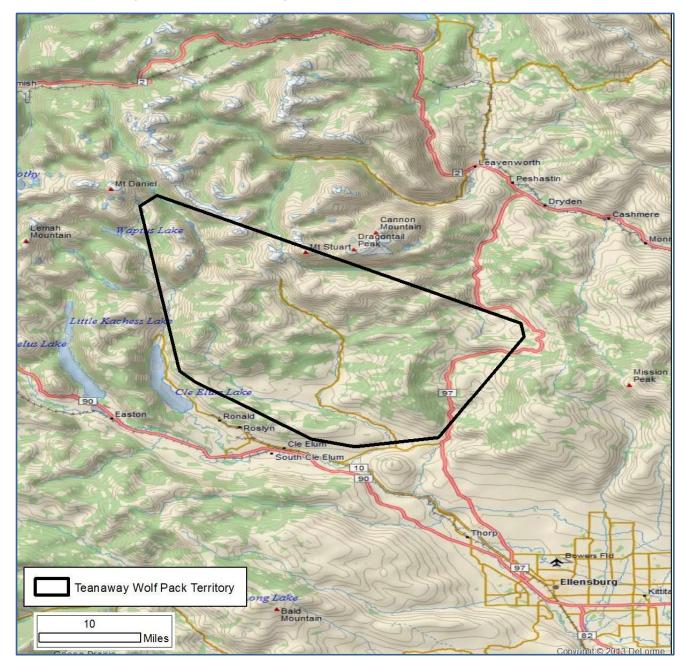


Male = 150 mi^2

Female = 60 mi^2

TOUR STOP #4 – INDIAN CREEK

Pack Territory of Teanaway Wolves



Average pack territories = 314 mi²

TOUR STOP #5 – WAGON WHEEL







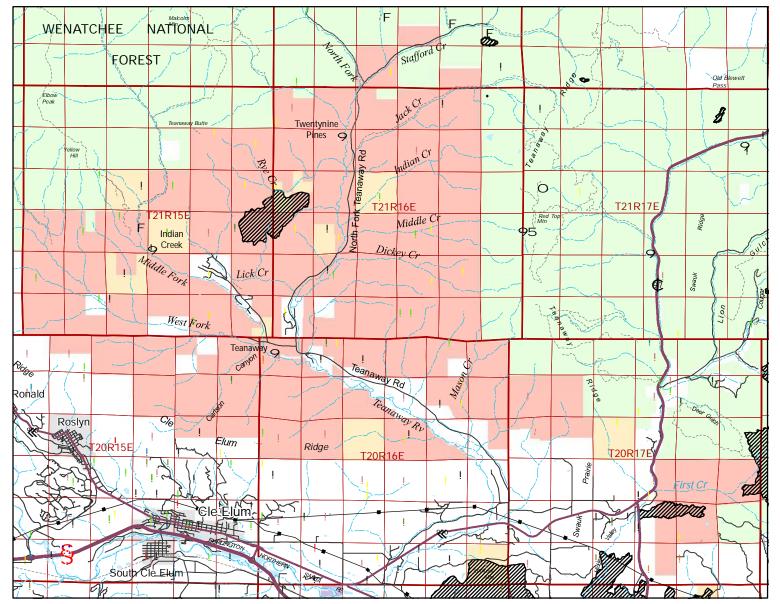
Fire History in the Teanaway since 1994

- 51 total fires
- 1 type 3 fire
- 2- type 2 fire
- 1- type 1 fire
- Several fires with imminent threat

Main fire concerns/ threat

- Limited access in certain areas gated roads, road conditions
- One main route in and out
- Forest health
- Increasing structures growth in the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)
- Recreation use and locations

Fire Occurrence



Fire Location by Cause

- Lightning (16 in TCF)
- ! Arson
- Recreation (11 in TCF)
- Smoker (2 in TCF)
- Debris Burn
- Logging (3 in TCF)
- ! Children
- ! Railroad
- [!] Miscellaneous (8 in TCF)
- Undetermined (11 in TCF)

Large Fires

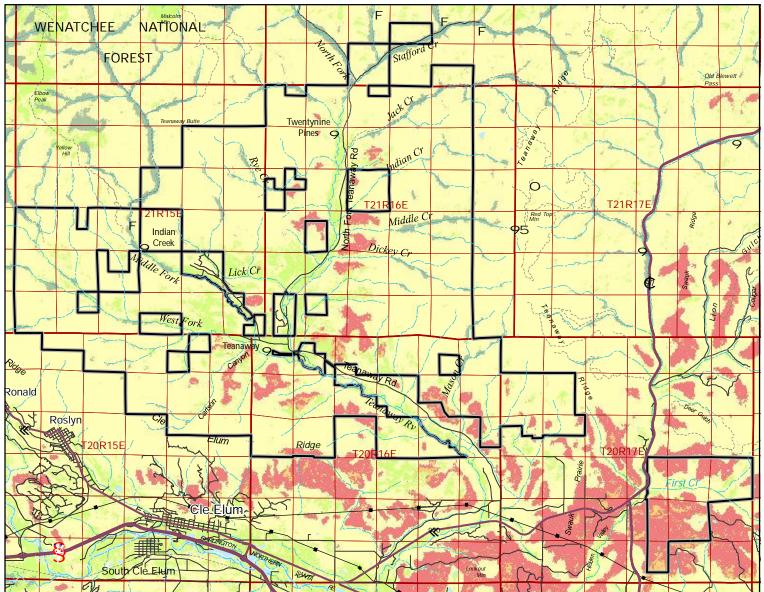
- Teanaway Community Forest Washington Dept. of Natural Resources US Forest Service
- Washington Dept. of Fish & Wildlife

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TOUR STOP #5 - WAGON WHEEL

Fire Regime Groups

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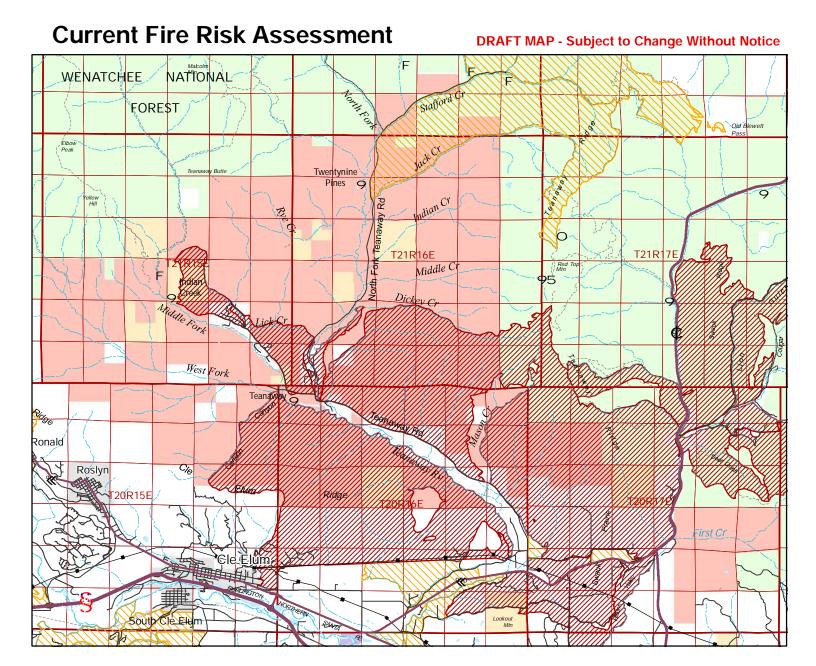
Teanaway Community Forest Boundary
Fire Regime I: 0-35 year frequency, low to mixed severity
Fire Regime II: 0-35 year frequency, replacement severity
Fire Regime III: 35-200 year frequency, low to mixed severity
Fire Regime IV: 35-200 year frequency replacement severity
Fire Regime V: 200+ year frequency, any severity

Fire Regime Groups are based on:

- Fire Frequency
- Fuel Loading
- Terrain

Source: USFS LANDFIRE project.

TOUR STOP #5 - WAGON WHEEL



Fire Risk

Extreme fire hazard High fire hazard

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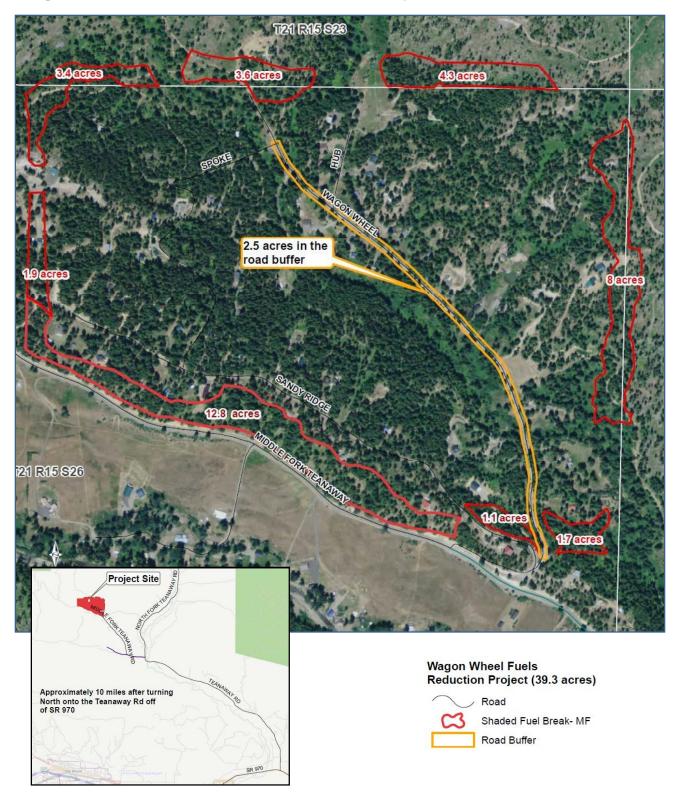
Fire Risk Assessments are based on:

- Terrain
- Fuel Loading
- Structure Make Up
- Fire Frequency

Risk assessments are determined using National Standard Rating Form NFPA 299

Source: Field surveys using protocol developed by National Fire Protection Association.

Wagon Wheel Fuels Reduction Project - 2010



TOUR STOP #5 – WAGON WHEEL

Wagon Wheel Fuels Reduction Project - 2010



Wagon Wheel

- 120 parcels within the community
- Approximately 50 structures
- Became a Fire Wise Community in 2010
- The Kittitas Conservation District hired contractors for 35 individual landowner projects.
- A roving chipper was made available through the Conservation District, which 20 landowners used to abate their own slash.

Outside Wagon Wheel

• Ten other landowners participating in the Conservation District fuels program equaling 100 acres of fuels treatments